

Marsh Effluvia

Levis Shank, of Va
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Papd March 18th. 1823

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Of Marsh Effluvia

The Chemical nature of Marsh Effluvia, and the manner in which it operates on the system in producing the various forms of disease, which are referred to it as their cause, are subjects of great importance to Physicians; because if its Chemical qualities, or nature could be clearly discovered, the antidote would be obvious by means of which its noxious effects might be prevented, or the Miasmata decomposed and destroyed: If in case its Chemical nature could not be discovered, if the particular mode of its operation on the system could be ascertained, it would be advancing a step towards discovering the means whereby its effects on the animal economy might be ~~prevented~~ counteracted, & thus the various forms of disease which it produces prevented or their severity & fatality lessened.

In the frequent attempts which have been made to analyze the infectious atmosphere, but little discov-

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discovery has been made as to the unglucosical nature of Miasma, or the substance, or substances of which it is composed. Different men have had of different opinions as to its real nature, some supposing it to be one thing, & some another. Oxygen by its powerfully stimulating action has been supposed to be the active agent. Hydrogen gas has been considered the noxious cause of disease. Dr. Clark supposed it to be a compound of Hydrogen & light. Sulphuretted Hydrogen gas, & also Azotic gas have been considered the active agents in producing disease.

As to the modus operandi of Miasm Effluvia on the system, Dr. Cullen believed it produced disease by a static operation. Dr. Rush says Yellow fever may be cured by stimulus, if the stimulus be stronger than that which produces the disease.

Dr. Potter says M. E. acts as a stimulus everywhere, first on the Brain, through the medium of the nerves, then on the system generally & particularly on the Stomach & Liver. Notwithstanding the

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diversity of opinion on the subject, both as to its Chemical nature, & manner of operation on the system in producing disease; Physicians generally agree in referring its origin to vegetable putrefaction, and the decomposition of water. But the products of vegetable putrefaction are so imperfectly known, and so little has been discovered by Chemical analysis, or observation, that nothing satisfactory has been added on the subject.

In the process of vegetable putrefaction & decomposition of water, Hydrogen — Carbonated Hydrogen — Sulphuretted Hydrogen — Carbonic Acid — & Nitrogen gases are all known to be produced. In addition to these a number of other adventitious substances may exist in the infectious atmosphere, dependent on the kind or variety of vegetables, & chemical quality of the water decomposed. As these gases are known to be evolved by putrefaction, & as they have all by different persons been considered the noxious agents in producing disease; each one deserves so much attention as to ascertain

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what experimental & observation has disclosed, relative to its chemical nature, & effects on the system when inspired.

Hydrogen gas. This gas is known to be uncompressible & incapable of supporting combustion. Its specific gravity is about $\frac{1}{14}$ of that of the atmosphere. Drawn off extremely it expands so rapidly after it is obtained that it is more than probable it does not exist long enough in the atmosphere to be respirable.

Carbonated Hydrogen gas, is a substance which deserves more particular attention, than what is known of it. It is produced in abundance in ponds of stagnant water, & may easily be obtained from them.

When procured from stagnant water it is found to be combined with carbonic acid, & atmospheric air.

In the pure state it is without taste or smell, & its specific gravity is 555. to atmospheric air as 17 is to 36. As it passes off from the stagnant water it is so mixed with carbonic acid gas, & common air, that its gravity is much greater. It is the gas which ex-

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It does not require combination. Animals breathe it without duplication. The specific gravity to common air is as 1.1492 is to 1.000 consequently it extends near the surface of the earth; It is a mixture of air & fire. All gases being lighter than common air.

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Carbonic acid gas. This gas is produced in
considerable quantities. Its specific gravity is 1
5.35. It is also unrespirable.

Nitrogen gas, is produced by the combination
of Oxygen with carbon in the process of putrefac-
tion. In this process the atmosphere is not
only deprived of a portion of Oxygen, its respira-
ble & vivifying principle, but it is contaminated
with the compound thus formed, (Carbonic acid gas)
2 & 3. The Nitrogen gas so formed.

Nitrogen gas is called the common air which
it constitutes in its mechanical structure. Its spec-
ific gravity is 1.25. It is so called as it is 1.25 times as
heavy as the mechanical & the solution is
common air. It is so called as it is so called
because, & so on & it is so called in fact with
the substance in its substance. The substance in
substance, shows that as much of it is so called
as it is in it, the in it is so called as it is so called
the whole of it, so called as it is so called.

[illegible]

From the particular view of the vessel it seems
to shew that Inspiration is a ^{very} simple thing, & that
both the inspired, & exhaled air is ascending when
received in large quantities. When animals are
compelled to inhale, they soon die, & scarcely as they
would it, ~~blunder~~ under water. Their death is oc-
casioned merely by depriving them of Oxygen.

Respiration the Respiratory, & Respiratory vessels are the medium
by which the air enters into the circulation. They are in
much greater number in large quantities, & seem that it
is a very & mechanical ~~process~~ process, not
only in the state of air that is respired, but
they are also so intimately connected with it, that
they are unavoidably inhaled with it in respi-
ration. They both when respired produce death im-
mediately. The former is said to produce a per-
manent change in the blood. This change most be-
lieved consists in a higher than ordinary state of
oxidation of the blood, from the superabundance
of carbon, in the air inspired coming in contact

[Faint handwritten notes]

contact with the ice cells of the lungs, & according
to the opinion of some, or removing the man
entirely from them. The lungs cannot
withstand continued exposure to frost, & we
do so to embrace with an increased probability that

An addition to the record in this case, at measure
ing of clouds by the observer, records the origin from
the sun, or from the horizon, to which are given in the
observer's notebook.

between me, & my friend to act by compromise to
 save from the things. The friends friends of
 a similar kind give in as great, but it remains to
 save the service of the church to the cabinet, except
 that which is rendered both by nature, as shown
 in the following one, which has already been considered.

connected by the great little arteries & veins, & the common excretory, the vessels then in the lower part are congested, as in a nasal catarrh. But I do not admit the migration of the mucus from the nasal cavity to the system, & with regard the sub

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subject, & is essential to be considered at large; as
"Moral Effluvia" seem to act through that me-
dium, either,

1. On the nerves directly, or,

2. By increasing the morbid state of some of
the Nerves, & then through the medium of the Brain
on the nervous system, some virus produced.

3. By various and combination with the blood
& depending to it various symptoms. In one of these
cases, or in all of them, at most, perhaps, increases
the morbid state on the system.

4. When, however, it is not, & seems to act, exclu-
sively on the nervous system, it is in proportion to the
first it branches in the Spinal Nerves, & the nerves
of the Lungs, & it converges secondly through the nerves
to the Brain; & therefore, its seats must be distributed from
the Brain, by various communication, to every part of the
system directed: m.

5. If it acts by preventing the necessary efforts of the system
in the Brain, it most probably produces the morbid state

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in the system in a negative manner, by excluding
oxygen from the lungs, & thus preventing ^{the} oxygen from
combining with the carbon of the blood & pre-
venting it of in the necessary quantity to keep the
blood in a healthy state, or from producing any
other effect on the blood necessary to health. The
blood not being properly renovated in the lungs would
cease to afford the ordinary & necessary stimulus to
the system.

3. We have supposed Phlogistonia was affect
the system by uniting to the blood poisonous prin-
ciples. The poisons of vegetables, minerals, &c. which
we have resort to constitute Phlogistonia, & these
may death immediately when inspired in animals.

But there are supposed to produce death nega-
tively by excluding oxygen, as the animal does live
as it could in putrefaction under water. There must
there are constituted principles of poison around
to produce a specific change in the blood. May
they not in addition to excluding oxygen pre-



The Sings, & thus, preventing the Carbon from being removed, involve the blood with more Carbon?

Is part of the gas which result from decomposition, not found to be carbonic acid. When increased by a negative circulation on the system; Was the other part most probably produced the change, which is bound to take place in the blood, by increasing the redundancy of Carbon, the conclusion must be, that Marsh Effluvia remove their morbid effects on the system by excluding Hydrogen from the Sings, & thus, preventing it, from producing,

1. The effect on the nerves, & change the medium on the Brain, & prevent it, producing its own morbid action, and
2. The negative changes on the blood, & remove the redundant Carbon. But
3. From this conclusion Marsh Effluvia in various properties to the blood, but remove the various poisonous substance in the system from

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being removed. In confirmation of these conclusions respecting the nature & motion of the blood in the system a general view of the subject of respiration, & the effects of oxygen (the action, & energy, &c. in respiration) on the system will be in contrast.

Though without entering at all, into an investigation of the different Chemical, & Metaphysical theories which have been advanced on the subject of respiration; we will consider it in the way indicated by the latest Discoveries.

From ^{the} recent it is now clearly proven, that when pure oxygen is used as respiration is taken place, & pure is used, before it is a gas. The quantity of oxygen consumed by a man in respiration is found to be about 10.000 cubic inches. It is also ascertained that the air taken out of the lungs contains in it a quantity of carbonic acid, which did not exist in it previous to its being used for respiration.

The bulk of this gas is considered about equivalent

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to the oxygen consumed. As the above quantity
of oxygen is found by experiment to be consumed
in respiration, and as the quantity of carbonic acid
gas thrown off from the lungs is equal or nearly
equal to the quantity consumed, the conclusion is
that the oxygen combines with the carbon of the
food, & thus forms the carbonic acid gas. Oxygen
gas will combine with carbon so as to form carbonic
acid without any change in the volume of
the oxygen gas. The quantity of carbon consumed
in the food, though the lungs, in this way, is
found by experiment to be about 15 lbs per day in Whales.

The atmospheric air then, is found to lose by respiration, a portion of oxygen and the volume of which
is supplied by carbonic acid gas.

Before, however, to consider the changes, however
in the food by respiration, it is necessary to show
that these effects of respiration on the air, are not very
various at different times, and in different persons,
but they are also varied by particular sub-

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Substances taken internally. 2nd Point of view, some
by experiment, that a little will, I conceive, be
diminished the production of carbonic acid, formed
by respiration. They found also that when the
system is affected by mercury the production of car-
bonic acid gas in the air expired is diminished.
Dr. H. found that the quantity seems likewise di-
minished by a course of vitric acid, & by a re-
sultable diet. [More as to the importance of these
facts in the sequel.]

The changes produced in the skin by respiration
are, 1. It acquires a flux and red colour &
the hair disappears. 2. It loses a portion of carbon-
ic acid. 3. It is more moist. [Hansen's Experiments, p. 11
& 12.] The first effect resulting from respiration is
that which becomes the most obvious difference in
translucent & natural skin. This change from a
dark to a red colour, may be explained in part
by a chemical effect of the air inspired on the blood;
as when blood is exposed to common air and

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of the system undergoes the same changes: Carbon
is acid gas being, indeed, as is well known, as in
respiration. Venous blood when exposed to oxygen
gas, has the same effects produced, much more speed-
ily than a higher degree. No change takes place
in the colour or weight, properties of venous blood, when
exposed to nitrogen gas; neither does any change
take place in the gas.

It does not only acquire a fluid, red colour in
the lungs, but the whole entirely dissolves, with
oxygen is through the lungs. Now blood is the in-
fluence of which blood is formed; but the process
of blood making cannot take place in the lungs
exclusively. The whole circulates with the heart
in the vascular system, and the absorption
probably in part is thus produced. But blood
contains no fibrin, the waste which is produced
in the muscular part of the system, by exercise
cannot be removed but by fibrin. Before the
time, as blood is, can be changed into fibrin.



a portion of the carbon must be abstracted
from it. This effect is produced on the lungs
in the lungs. & you would the carbon be re-
moved the process of assimilation must be stop-
p'd, but a great abundance of carbon will
be produced in the liver. & the assimilation
is a new & formation of tissue & absorption, & the
abundance of carbon; it follows as an evident
consequence that the system will be debilitated
as the waste lashing, & also in it from its weakness
in circulation, and some exercise wanted to
be given. This ability will be most evident in the
heart most remote from the source of the circu-
lation, & where the effect of the mechanical re-
sistance is greatest, as in the capillary ramifica-
tions of the veins, and in the Venæ cavae
where the circulation goes on slow, it is easiest
interrupted. Now, if the the force which is
generated so easily by the heart in the
system at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds it may, be

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not regularly removed through the medium
of the Lungs, may it not produce a tendency
to putrefaction in the fluids? Vegetable
and Animal fluids in a saccharine
and crude state, such as the Crude milk
&c. &c. &c. if they be of the so-
phor temperaments, are disposed to run rapidly
into a state of fermentation, & putrefaction.

This tendency to putrefaction seems to depend on
the quantity of Carbonic acid & Saccharine fluid
contained, as when the power, & gas of the power
of fermentation, on the view of a fermenting mass,
the concentrated parts of the liquid are gassed
with the saccharine to fermentation ceases. But
if by any particular circumstances, or state of the
fluid, this effect of fermentation is prevented, the
liquid instead of undergoing such changes as
would lead it even now towards fermentation,
is recommended, & passes into the putrid state.

As the unassimilated blood is similar in

[illegible]

its qualities to create Lymphs, & as in the case of the
to be able to multiply numbers with 4 or 5
times out of the blood through the medium
of the lungs in the case of a person and we
must not the circulation of the blood. From these
facts in this respect, it would seem to be a resurrection

The one resembles the resurrection of the dead,
the other simulates a much closer tendency to
putrefaction. All this would be more serious
if the blood were not under the vital, or living
influence of the system. In some cases of dis-
ease there is such a tendency in the fluids to pu-
trefaction, that soon after death the whole body
becomes putrid. This tendency to putrefaction is
evident of the living system, & the system un-
der the death. The,

A change produced in the blood by Resurrection
is the removal of the red and white matter, simul-
taneously when an average is 40 a, & 60 a day.

This we have, and is caused by that, nature

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2. Oxygen lost from the air in respiration, comes
again with the blood to the blood in the
Lungs, becoming $\frac{1}{2}$ of the blood in the form of Carbonic
acid gas.

3. Water is excreted in its secretion from the lungs
in its secretion from the lungs is a mixed
secretion similar to that thrown out of the body
by insensible perspiration from the skin. They
are both most probably secretion secretions dis-
tinguished by the nature of the secretion, the first
most & discharging excrement, & the second.

4. The secretions produced in the lungs are
not the most important of the secretions.
The true secretion of all animals & humans is seen in it.

The manner in which animal heat is generated
in the lungs & vessels throughout the system has
been very variously explained by L. C. Brown.
He stated that the caloric of the animal body was
caloric, less so much greater than that of some
is heat. It is not the caloric of the

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Given in the combination with Crabs, was
now rendered latent, & that the blood in its re-
turn & circulation through the system, gener-
ally vice out this lateral nest, as ^{the} because it
is apt to be artificial to venous blood.

We have here taken a general view of the
various products of rectal distention, which
constitute Marsk's Disease, both as to their the-
oretical nature, & their clinical course. In the course
of this disease, & in continuation of the
venous distension, we have seen that certain
parts must be removed on the system through
the medium of digestion, & the evenness
of the wall will be destroyed. In the various
remedial intentions by base with distention, we
have also seen a significant evidence to follow, that
various substances exist, which are known to be
essential to prevent these effects on the system.
Some taking place, which are produced by the
venous, some are, and which are ^{especially}



necessary to health.

From all these circumstances taken in connection, we are led to conclude that Marshy gas is a superabundance of carbonaceous & other adventitious substances, in the animal life in the lungs & blood, which act negatively, by diminishing the respiration of oxygen in the air respired, & thus, preventing the necessary effects of oxygen gas on the system from being produced. Carbonaceous gases in addition to their negative effect may combine the blood with carbon, as they are said to, & produce a specific change in the blood.

The changes which are produced in the system by regeneration, are effected principally by the removal of carbon from the blood by the chemical agent, oxygen gas.

Thus as Marshy Gas produces disease by saturating the blood, & by removing from the blood, & the other changes, tend to have

July 1880
Mass.

Place, consequently, on its removal; it seems to be explained now this redundancy of blood in the system produces a disease, so common in its form, & yet so characteristic in its peculiar symptoms.

In throwing some light on this part of the subject, as well as on the nature of Marsh Effluvia, I will give a brief history of a previous case, which came under my observation, & which afforded the data, from which assisted by subsequent reasoning, observation, & reflection, I have indicated the present thing. The cause of the disease, I ascribe to Marsh Effluvia, of its Pathology, & the cur.

The Case

The subject of the present case was (Mr. J. H. H.) David Thomas Esq. Resident in Baltimore having Virginia. He was engaged exclusively in a literary & healthful avocation. At the age of 32 or 33 he exerted himself so ardently that he was

[illegible]

inclining, feeling that he sensibly felt something laid
in one way in his chest, he immediately secured
away from the injury. & after he recovered from the
wound, though much disabled he continued forward
without cessation to the vicissitudes of the weather.

During the violent exertion there was no wound
against his breast. Therefore it is more than pro-
bable that from a slight injury, if the great
extension of his chest to give courage to his exer-
tions, he sustained some of the bronchial tubes.

I never to this case it more. & without investiga-
tion took place in his lungs, attended with
a great degree of swelling, and tension in the chest,
much difficulty of breathing that it was now
very to see that him in an ~~an~~ ^{an} ~~over~~ ^{over} position.

The symptoms locally related from the splen-
tation of blood to the chest. He had a severe
cough, but no more of secretion. After the
acute symptoms disappeared, the paroxysms
of his case became milder in a continued

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to the brain, and a distinct impulsive act,
particularly to the right side of the lungs, though
without the extreme sensibility of the acute
stage. The sensation of the right side of the chest
was much less, and became more fixed
than natural. The usual motion of respiration
was changed. In this full inspiration, instead

of the Sternum & upper part of the ribs rising
regularly, the ribs of the left side only, were
elevated in any considerable degree, the right side
less even compared to their elevation by drawing
in, as the Sternum does in a full natural inspi-
ration, when the Sternum is regularly elevated.

His situation in short seemed to be this, that the
intensity of inflammation the air cells of the right
side of his lungs had united, by means of the con-
stant glutinous secretion, as the Bronchial
tubes of the right side from the injury, and the
inflammatory inflammation had become so irre-
versible as to prevent the air from passing into the



[illegible]

in violent action in the system soon destroyed
the natural consequence. But such as this,
the defect must be made up in some way,
the system must suffer. The defect though
local was considerable, as soon every as-
surance nearly one half of the lungs were
inactive, incapable of performing
the function of respiration. Notwithstanding
this was the state of his lungs, when the
cough was dry and invariable, by a regular
and easy course of life, which he pursued, he
enjoyed tolerable health for a number of years.
But when the asthma here was coming
thick and cold, and he was tired of going
to the assistance of Physicians about the Breach in
and sensitivity to cold sent the symptoms to
be marked frequently though in a mild degree.
Under this long history of the accident, the
nervous system, and the state of the
respiratory system, produced by the accident, we



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is given on the skin, but being produced from
the same cause. And being a known fact in
healthy constitutions it requires but little effort
on the imagination to conceive, that much
greater effects would be produced in a person
who under the most favorable circumstances
in respiration, could with caution but just
interrupt the regular functions of life. Therefore
it is easy to conceive, that such violent respiration
would produce, peculiar symptoms, for it would
be difficult to point them out, without any
example of the kind.

When the disease in the lungs has been
described would take place, the first of them
will be on how would it be caused by, here
you, hospital, introduction to motion, non-
used sensibility to cold, want of shelter &c.

The symptoms generally came on in the morn-
ing. They were preceded by shivering, in-
creased sensibility to cold, a shivering &c.

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the whole body, corrugations in the surface, in
the circulation in the extreme vessels, falling
in the head & breast, the surface of the body had
a pale & bluish cast, and the blood in the
cutaneous veins had a arteriately nervous
appearance. [vide History Anatomy, pages 40 & 41
of D] All these symptoms gradually wore
away, finally he became chilly, and was pained
with pain in his head, back, breast, Groins
& loins, sickness in his stomach, & some
times vomiting, and chilliness & depression in his
breast, and difficulty of breathing: when he was
not too much disturbed by the bounding,
or oppression, he frequently lay in a torpid
state without any conscious state; but when
his attention was called to by questions, his
answers were always correct, & he felt the
influence of habit, as, after the, sleep
was, when violent, he sometimes would re-
flect nothing that had occurred during it.



The cold stage of the sarcopism, after continuing about as long as in Intermitent, fever was succeeded by the hot stage. About the time the reaction took place he was generally agitated with great dyspnoea, and very cold, and sometimes attended with a course of violent convulsions & visceral obstructions. The hot stage was very similar to that in Intermitent fever, except more rapidly & difficultly breathing generally. The hot stage always ended in several determinations to the surface of the body by which the excitement was equalized, & in the last years of his life it generally ended by profuse perspiration.

It is evident from this description of the sarcopisms that they were very similar to the sarcopisms of intermitent fever. He had occasionally sarcopisms of this kind, from the time of the accident, unlike his health; & though, for several years after the accident they were



solidum so severe, as to produce much inconvenience. It is 19. 15 times before his teeth
then come again, as he is violent as a man the
soubre, but they become more frequent as his
excitation declines. From an attack of
Pernio, succeeded by Bilious fever, three years
before his death, the motions of his system were
disordered, that the first & imperfect respiration
which before only produced mucus, instead of
an, purificative excretion, the strength, however,
retained, became a constant cause of the Gang-
rene. I have known him during the last two
years of his life, sometimes to have a Paroxysm
more or less severe every day, in several times; some-
times to have one every other day for several
weeks; & sometimes to have two several days
under depression, viz. cold, rough skin, violently
proceeding from a redundancy of fluids generally,
the vital organs; & then to be relieved by a tra-
dit Paroxysm, which would produce such

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position as to force the fluids to the extremities.
During the last two years of his life,
there seemed to be a constant tendency in his system,
to carry issues of the kind above described,
in the extreme interior. This state of his system
was attended with an incessant secretion,
(Bile). The above description would lead to the
impression, that his disease was common to the
fever. But he lived in a neighborhood where there
was no case of the kind, for ten miles, & he never
had intermittent fever, even the milder cases.

Having thus, briefly described the symptoms
apparently, which he suffered for a number of
years, I will endeavor to give some idea of the
periods of remission, & of the obstructions, as to the
cause of the symptoms.

Traveling had the effect of keeping up his system
in this very distressing condition. Cold was
either service most conducive to this effect when
the atmosphere was dry. In addition to this a

[illegible]

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^{Wenig's} regular course of living was observed. But when
his constitution began to decline, hastened by the
superfection of his lungs the symptoms became
urgent. He then resorted to medical remedies.
Physicians differed in opinion as to the nature
of his disease. Some supposed it to be similar to
intermittent Fevers, though they could not account
for the symptoms, & their obstinate continuance.

As he always had some weight among the
Barbians, & was very much loved for his courage,
when the preceding symptoms of a pleurisy
would continue two or three days, before he com-
plete a recovery; some physicians ascribed all
the symptoms, to an affection of the lungs, & even
a sort of the Pleitic kind, produced by
an absorption of matter from the lungs; &
which however, there was no evidence as he
never expectorated matter, but hisid white
phlegm, & when it was retained, from the effects
of phlegm it came away in a more or less

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I had every opportunity to observe his situa-
tion, both during the paroxysms & intermissions.
For a number of years while the symptoms
were seldom or violent. When I began to ac-
quire principles from which to reason. Sometimes
by, I reflected that he had, and exactly similar
symptoms. Though less violent, & less frequent,
from the time of the accident; I immediately
came to the conclusion, that they were not
as had been supposed of the ^{latter} hectic kind,
or produced by matter in the lungs, or in the
regions of matter from the lungs, for had this
been the case, his system would soon have sent
under the disease. This theory becoming before
the test of reflection, I started from the most
known fact that healthy persons during the
same state of the atmosphere that reported

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him, some degree of the same symptoms, as
 a cough, swelling, hoarseness &c, only in a less
 degree. Considering this catarrhic state as
 partly known, to the remarkable state of the
 atmosphere, I immediately concluded that
 the defect, produced in the organ of respi-
 ration by the accident, would greatly in-
 crease these symptoms in him, as there was
 imperfect respiration in addition to an un-
 favorable state of the atmosphere. Restoring
 the harmony of nature in January we de-
 stituted to suit the demands of nature
 in all the most delicate states, & having also
 that the production of parts had been de-
 pressed by the disease, the symptoms as mani-
 festly appeared to result from imperfect res-
 piration.

To discover how the system could be affected
 by imperfect respiration, so as to produce the
 symptoms which took place in this case.

[illegible]

investigated the subject as I have done, in
this Dissertation, so far as the experiments,
and discoveries of scientific ^{men} have explained
it. From this investigation, I found, that
one indispensable effect of respiration was
to remove the redundant Carbon, according
to about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound in twenty four hours,
from the Blood. One Lobe of his lungs being
collected, & apparently imbuious to the in-
gress of air, though in such a state as not
to prevent some circulation of Blood through
it, convinced me that this effect of respiration
on the Blood, will act the same effects on
the system of blood and on it, as the produc-
tion of animal heat, & circulation. We could
not take place to the external membrane, to pre-
serve the health of the system. From these
considerations, we need now be more to
the cause of the lungs, & the consequent
important respiration, I concluded that the

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[Faint handwritten notes]



to wear & my support; Hence the system
of the system.

I have reason more over to think that
oxygen is ordinary healthy in the system, be-
cause a stimulating effect on the system, the
conclusion we are afforded is, from the
stimulating effect of oxygen gas, & trichloro
oxide gas, when vapour; the whole system
is heated and thereby set in motion. It is the
conclusion to be arrived, further the stimulating
effect of the system, the system is set in
motion from the stimulant action of, to be set
in motion of the system. Further we have
the reason that a cold cold system, but
the whole system is set in motion; Is it not
more than probable that the whole system is set
in motion, to be set in motion, &
the whole system, the whole system, the whole system
is set in motion. The whole system is set in motion.



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which does no harm, does it?"

From these facts established by experiment
into which on the matter of combination
which was led to a combination, which was
not, was it not in the case of the
and was not of itself. It is well known
if respirations be carried on to a considerable
extent, more or less is increased, that the
is concerned & the blood is not filled
by a carbonic acid, & hydrogen gas. I have seen
that this imitative state of the combined air,
where the system with machines, & the
in the case of respiration, the genuine con-
tagious air is not, there is, however, and there
is, of the body, with the excretions? This idea
seems exactly to accord with that of the
and is, which is increased, on the
matter. It has been, peculiar to the
reason, is it not probable, that in addition
to the Carbonic acid, & imitative state of the

[illegible]

... usual air, that Old, his derivative
station, was a Sibil in producing the
type of "Sibilant" does?

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"Salt-hat follows in the course of the disease". He then supposes, "that a general habit is, induced in the system by the whole cause, as the cause of the habit".

So, says Dr. Watson supports our doctrine with as to the formation of Morbid Effluvia, & the origin of the morbidness of blood: But instead of the original cause being Spasm of the system, as we have supposed it to be a morbidness of the mind in the interior organs, attended with an increase of internal heat, which, exciting a weak natural stimulus to the heart & lungs to increase their action & produces much of the morbidness as to regulate the phenomena of the circulation & the voice. This effect is increased, from the morbidness of the system in the system.

This internal congestion, is accompanied by the morbidness in the vessels of the stomach, liver & spleen as well as other

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parts, & when the heart is affected, some
in great size. Hence the preceding effects
arise from having the ^{arteries} dilated, & hence we
are generally so soon as the reaction, or
re-contraction; & hence the increased ex-
pansion of bile which takes place during
a paroxysm; & hence moreover the enlarge-
ment of the bile ducts, & the other pro-
cesses by protracted intercurrent.

As we have ascribed to disease of the
optic papilla being the principal cause
of this, we wish now to explain what
we conceive the state of the optic papilla
to be, to which Dr. Cullen has applied
the term spasm.

With this view we may observe that the
surface of the body is tender, redder, hotter
& more sensitive than is natural, & the
membranes are affected with inflammation.
The symptoms of inflammation

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Does induce some late pathological change
out, that it depends on ability of the
Sant, instead of increased action; or
that the remote cause, produces activity,
which, becomes the predisposition to inflam-
mation. The local ability, or predisposition,
acted on by the proximate cause, which is the
natural, or an increased action of the same
large vessels, more near to the distension of
the vessels, the congestion, or accumulation
of blood, & the protuberant heat & redness
indicative of inflammation. Thus we
have two series, two causes of two effects.
The remote cause produces the predis-
position, which is local activity, & the
proximate or exciting cause, develops the
phenomena of inflammation. This, plain
pathology of inflammation, we will return
over presently to show, corresponds exact-
ly with our doctrine of Fever.

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But to apply it to our present purpose,
in explaining the state of the extreme hyper-
aemia, & the source of the body, in the
hot stage of fever, it will be necessary
to premise something of the structure of
the skin. Dr. Broussais has, however,
by injection ~~that~~ that the skin is
composed of two lamellae, & that the
external lamella is insensate. So that the
perceptible matter is most probably situated

Towards the surface of the skin, the lower
the cuticular, or cutis. In the lining of the
skin, & even in contact with it, when the
skin takes up the perceptible fluid, it is said that
there is a which is taken in by the ab-
sorbents.

Thus the whole mass of
blood is supplied to the surface by both of the
vessels, (as well as the whole system) and located

the increased action of the heart & arteries
propelling the fluids to the extremities

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since the cuticular capillary Dept. is to
be said, & they are thus changed from the
arteries of the blood of perspiration, to
arteries in the blood. This dilatation
of the extreme vessels not only stops the ar-
teries of the skin, but presses the convex
parts of the cuticula upon themselves, so
as completely to close them. That this is
the case we infer from the pressure
now existing so exactly with those which
take place in a part of the surface when
acted by Erytheloid, in which the tube
is inflated. In Erytheloid the outer mem-
brane of the Cutis is inflated, the little con-
vex processes, or pores of the cuticle are pressed
back upon themselves, forming a
kind of valve, which prevents the flow
of perspiration from being discharged, hence
it is forced out forming little vesicles,
sometimes more copiously in the place

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How is swelling, through it. But no vessels

It may be asked, why are not these vessels
irritated in place? We would say because
the remote cause of, does not act with so much
greater force, than that of Pyæmia, that
by the exciting causes the vessels are too much
oppressed to secrete the matter of suppuration.

That this is the case we infer from the dif-
ferent effects of Stimulents applied exter-
nally. The gentle Stimulus of Scutellaria
increases the secretion, but the more pen-
etrating Stimulus of Mustard, Croton, &c., &
producing inflammation. We are fur-
ther confirmed in this opinion, by the pe-
culiar phenomena which occur in certain Malignant
fevers; as the Plague, Typhus &c. &c.,
in which the remote cause acts with such
force, as to weaken, or paralyse the capil-
lary system so much, that the blood itself be-
comes effused under the cuticle, & thus forms

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system, with its ever more intense, that, sends a powerful stimulus to the heart & lungs, rebels. This international stimulus, acting on the accumulated excitability of the system, causes the heart & lungs arteries to develop the phenomena of torus; or the first stage of a, torus, which is the early stage, that the torus, torus, are to appear to with, torus, the other stages being the progression to the effects of the torus. As in our definition of torus we had torus since of torus & effects, so in our definition of torus we have torus.

"To exhibit as clearly as possible the
the two, we will use the following syllabus
1. Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Insects,
and other animals, as cold, temperate, and
tropical, and the state of the climate, the
vegetation, (the which is the result of the
but the same, it thus produces in the

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activity, may also be taken into the account)

This State, of activity, & increased activity, is,

1. The prædisposition to fever. This prædisposition gives rise to internal congestions, and proto-natural internal heat; which,

2. From the remote cause of Fever. The exciting cause acting on the morbid activity of the heart & large arteries, causes them, to develop,

3. The phenomena of fever

Though these conditions, of fever & inflammation seem so perfectly to correspond each other, an important & practical distinction must be made. The remote cause of inflammation produces the same effect that the remote cause of fever does, viz, Activity, which is the prædisposition to both; but in inflammation the prædisposition is local, in fever it

[illegible]

is general, the inflammation, the nature
is, or is increased action. The heart is
glorified, acting on blood quality, and in-
creased excitability, is the proximate cause

In Fever the predisposing & etiology, & increased & exuberantly are general. The suggestion of internal heat which, from the existing cause, disturbs the heat & exuberance, & thus produces the morbid action throughout the whole vascular system which is inflammation is local.

This doctrine of Feor Williams is po-
sited out with almost un-
tainted the general indications of cure.

There is local inflammation without, direct
natural action of the heart, brain & plexus
is used to create the vascular, & restore system,
& then lower ^{pressure} of circulation to use their
natural pressure. Then wanted energy, is
all that is necessary. If the local infla-

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Stimulation to accordance, or Robbing
of a preternatural action of the heart & large
vessels, then the above disease must be dis-
cussed by general depletion as a means to moderating
the action of the heart. In view the marks
of it is general, though it may be ~~concentrated~~
the depletion also must be general, until
it is subdued. Then Tonics, (as far more say)
used with caution cause the system to be
more like its natural & healthy action.

When local predilections exist in the
system, as when intermittent fever is morbid,
or if improperly treated, it sometimes ^{changes} ~~becomes~~ ^{into} ~~is~~
doubt, if then truly intermittent, ^{how} terminates in death.

In those cases the morbid cause continuing
to act on the system, it becomes so situated
that the heart & vital organs become incapable
of throwing off the blood, which is congested
in them. Therefore the proximate cause which
before only acted periodically, now becomes

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constant of blood in the capillary system.

Major congestions of blood in a quarter of an hour constantly exist, but the salutary effects of the heart & large vessels, remove in some measure the congested blood, & thus become a reaction, which soon rises until the congestions again take place, when the system again reacts. The reaction of the system thus becoming weaker & weaker, & the congestions increasing, the conservation of the system, become almost impossible, & are finally extinguished. When either witred, fever terminates in this way, the first paroxysms rarely terminate, even victoriously. In some deep seated unconscious almost always exists during the interval, indicating a morbid state. The brain, or some of the visceras of the body, or both.

Allowing this to subside as to the pathology of Marsh fever, we will consider now for

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particularly the indications of Cere.

The similarity between the cases I have studied & the present case is further confirmed by the effect of Medical treatment.

In that case the paroxysms could be, more or less, controlled, until from one of these a fatal result ensued. Another is shown in the following & is to have left the circulation in some degree, to prevent the paroxysms.

By exciting the mercurial action in the system, the paroxysms were prevented while the action was kept up. As to the doses of Mercury in this case, it seems to me to be surprising in illustrating the action in the system. Probably at a later date, to see the effect of the operation, it thus in some degree, indicating the, I am a description of exciting the system to, enough of through the medium of the operation & the nervous system. It is to be seen that the paroxysms are kept up, that is,

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Carbonic acid gas is thrown off from the lungs
when the system is affected by mercury than when
it is not. We have also found in the Ostend
Hospital, that Gonorrhoeas & ureas are run
out of the system through the fixed & open
operation. These facts at least go to increase
the probability of the opinion advanced.

Leprie was the subject of Intermittent,
fever, in a situation in Billings
Mountain Cove as it occurred in the late
winter adjacent to the Roanoke river in
Baltimore Co. Md. In addition to the
fever, & Intensity of the country, continued to the
river, in the middle of the winter there are several
marshes. These sources of malarial effluvia
assisted by a thin fog, which was frequently
raised by blowing the numerous swamps
in the purpose of fishing, & then allowed
to fill up after the sun had acted on its
bed, gave rise to a disease the autumnal

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But which was more fatal than any I ever
saw before, outspread in this country. Having
seen the members of some families, all victims
of it. The disease seems to be a different
type, treated the disease, bringing with it
infectious.

In an introduction to the consideration of
the disease as it occurred the last season (1829)
I will give a general idea of the season from
spring till autumn. — The spring & summer
were until July very unusually beautiful. It
was, so that vegetation was far advanced & very
luxuriant. A month commenced about the 15th
of July & continued until the last of September.

During which time there was no rain with
abundance of good one heavy Thunder-storm
about the 25th of August.

Since the first of July & on 9 cases of the
same intermittent & acute of Bilious Intermit-
tent has occurred, not one of which have been cured.

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From the 1st of June, until the 1st of August the lower temperature is increased in numbers, generally of the transient form.

But about this time the weight was so great, that favorable season, season was checked, for the want of moisture. From this to some other cause, the disease recurred, with a few days after the summer storm on the 13th, when rains occurred more frequent than before.

The attack was generally preceded, may, too, or more was by, previous dry days, & others.

These symptoms were succeeded by coldness of the extremities, & sensations of coldness running up the back, & in some cases shivering.

The cold stage was attended with pain in the small of back, fullness & distension of the stomach, & in some cases, rigors, yawning, stretching, &c. The cold stage was succeeded by fever, attended with

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the increase. The same, my wife, & myself
to.

I found her in my room - the Tuesday
I then saw the man & the woman mentioned above
in my room. He immediately pronounced
it a dangerous case, & the same hour, called
to consult the attending Physician. The woman
who then he took, was about 20 years old.

He said she was 5 or 6 weeks. When we saw
her she was in a state of great excitement.
Before that night, I saw her in her bed & saw
her. Her pulse was weak & irregular. The
surface of her body was cold, & her
feet cold, her mouth was dry, her tongue
faint, & her eyes, & her stomach
so insensible as to feel a horse when being
bled. During her illness before we saw
her, she had been told, & the woman
we saw her she said to her a man & called
the latter had, Surgeon of Green Hill. The woman

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If the food they take was green.

From these observations I concluded, that the
perturbation of the system, was occasioned in
the brain, that constant irritation in this
place, which produced the O's disease, the
irritable state of the stomach, the increased
excretion of bile, also the relaxed state of
the bowels, the torpid ^{small} circulation in the
capillaries, the enlargement of the endocardia
ventricles.

Directed by this pathology, we prescribe
that warm & delicate, & stimulant to be
abstain from exotics, also a laxative
cast her stomach to invite the secretions to the
Brain which was moved to the bowels
to the Brain, to the surface. The latter
would relieve the irritability of the stomach
&c. In addition to these remedies, in
prescribing Cal. in repeated doses sufficient
large, to excite the Bile in the O's.

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place, & in the second, produce its alter-
ing effects on the system. When Mercury
is absorbed into the system, the pressure &
rate especially in the excretory organs as it
is passing out. In this way by its secre-
tory secretion, it stimulates the Salivary
glands, the Liver, the Kidneys, the pores
of the body, & the excretory organs by which
the most volatile matter is thrown out of
the system. & thus the excrement is trans-
mitted from the vital organs, to its ex-
cretory parts. By this effect of Mercury, the ex-
crement is not only transmitted to parts by
immediately connected with the body, but it
is excreted in parts, from which, (instead
of the common transmittal, which the
system receives in the vital organs,)
a transmittal can take place, & is, therefore,
which, when produced soon enough, & in
the vital organs is impaired, or

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the system is too much prostrated, & rarely fail to produce a Crisis, & relieve the system of the unquell'd & most obstinate, which otherwise would most probably destroy the patient.

The course of treatment above laid down was persisted in with attention, & in 8 or 10 days she was convalescent, without the assistance of Crisis or stimulants, except Pulvis of Lycopodium.

The following I conceive to be the causal indications of Fever, in the different stages.

1. In the first disposition to Fever, we know a state of debility exists in the system. The whole is not raised, & in itself deserves no concern, but its effects, as increased sensations &c. are what we are to observe. As to this, the patient should first be removed out of the influence of the recent cause.

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When leucorrhoea, or a running, all around
which more or less either direct, or indirect
mobility, is induced by the debility from the
bowels by indigestion, & it may arise from the
irregular system by Venesection, so as to
take off part of the, & increase of the blood,
& thus relieve the accumulated humors & toxins,
will prevent the disease.

2. As in the puerperal case, the indication
is to prevent the great operation from going on
to the fatal issue, & when the puerperal
case is known, the indication is, to prevent it
from becoming fatal. To do this, operation is
necessary from the bowels. It sometimes from the
Puerperal. But this is not an obvious case
and then, I prescribe large doses of castor oil
to induce a gentle evacuation, so that they
may operate, hardly about the same, is better the
indication or evacuates. Then the intervaling
operation, produce blood, & purify the system.

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patient to drink cold water twice, or more
often with bread the wine is twice.

Now, in the state of the system, by cessation
of heat, the decision of the system
has a powerful effect in restoring the balance
of the system. In this case it seems
to promote the formation of secondary vessels
in the liver. If these means are not sufficient
to remove the congestion, I present a violent
treatment, when the reaction takes place, I then again
and a liberal diet, until the heat is com-
pletely removed, then the existing causes of the
turbulent action, which I determine, remove
the cause.

When the reaction is over, the liver may be con-
sidered, & liver in the forming state, and after
it is formed, may be cured. But in these
cases difficulties are presented when the pa-
tient has suffered two, three, or more
violent paroxysms without mitigation

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and when his system is almost exhausted.

In this state of violent Biliary Retention
Fever, the patient is found in a state of
what similar to the one described, & sometimes
even the acute stage, but, frequently,
though sometimes it is slow. The earliest
sign, although in the Epidemic & sub-epidemic
regions, sickness of the stomach & bowels, nor
ly. In this state of the system the various
life, remaining in the stomachs, but the one
stage should be noticed, & assisted by various
afflictions, & in urgent cases necessary inter-
ventions. If the stomach be very irritable & dis-
to retain even a little of its own contents;
But that the stomach may produce the neces-
sary, & should be relieved in, both signs
less, represent as we have seen the Biliary
the stomach & bowels. When the case is con-
sidered as cured, the next condition is the
case. & sometimes it is to refuse to throw

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the system, & thus & soon &c, produce a stim-
ulat & restorative effects in the system, & re-
vives the system, & thus produces a crisis.

This combination of remedies seems to have
a particular action on the excretories. The
cathartic should be discontinued as soon as
its irritation effects are discoverable, lest it
produce emulsion, which would counteract
its stimulant & restorative effects, & the
stimulating effect of the restorative thus, & soon.

If the prostrated state of the system remains
long, & the stimulents which circumstances
will allow, & preferable, may be used
with the other remedies. But in a majority
of cases when the disease is severe, & so
on the excretory system, & soon & soon &
depressed state, the system immediately
becomes invigorated, & rises to its great
excitement.

The pathology of Bilious Remittent fever

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and the course of treatment which I have
highly laid down, has enabled me to treat
a disease with many congenital defects, which
last season was a terror to the people, with
safety with it the bosom of instructions.

In about 85 Cases of the different grades from
mild bilious Remittent, to violent Bilious rem-
ittent & continued fever, for which I prescribed
cord, before the precursors of death, subsiding
my remedies, but two died. Their deaths
occurred under very unfavorable circumstances.

Without doing any thing to the exhalan-
tary ducts or the foliages of a young Smilax
tree, & this success, with the persistent & future
success, in violating the imperfections of the pre-
scription, so as to contract, so disastrous a dis-
ease, we will conclude with one more refer-
ence to our doctrine of Marsh & Mercur, as
the remote causes of disease.

For memory to this let us for a moment



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This respiration, combustion, excretion, &c.
of natural Rigor, & before Carbonic acid is

I have been visiting the Cambridge Springs,
 accompanied by the various ^{English} ~~English~~
 persons connected with the settlement, and

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component parts, is harmoniously preserved.
During the spring season if there be any dis-
proportion, from the luxuriance of vegetation
an excess of Oxygen is supplied to the atmosphere.
Oxygen being the vivifying principle
to the animal economy, produces a quick
exalted & stimulating effect on the system.

Hence the exhilarating influence of the post
spring season, & hence the diseases which
prevail at this season are generally infla-
matory, or of the dyscrasia tonica, as, Scurvy
betwixt 16. In autumn when vegetation
begins to decay & ferment, there is a super-
abundance of Carbonaceous gases is evolved,
which seem to constitute, Mare's Miasm
& produce the disease which we have men-
tioned. The evolution of carbonaceous gas
is finally checked by the cold weather, which
checks the putrefaction of vegetables.

Viewing the subject in this way it appears that

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obviously, that different seasons giving rise to a greater, or less luxuriance of vegetation, & to circumstances of heat, & moisture, more or less favorable to their putrefaction, would through the medium of the atmosphere be differently salubrious to the people.

Add to these considerations that of the various chemical operations, which are constantly going on, in the bowels of the earth, by which the atmosphere in particular places, or even neighborhoods, may be contaminated, & they afford a kind of hint & hint of probability to the explanation of the Epidemical constitutions of the air, Anticipated by the illustrious Sydenham, & others.

But here at the threshold of this important investigation, we lay aside our pen, until the path becomes more illu-
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